



Department of Commerce and Cabor COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY Superintendent. DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

3360

Hyd. Sheet A

Coast of Panama

3360

Canal Approaches

Wire Drag Examination

Chief of Party - N. H. Heck, Assistant

Officers Directing Drags

Gec. Olsen, W. O. M. L. Butten Aid G. C. Mattison "

Scale 1/40000 Jan. 16 to May 7, 1912

Tide observations at Tabega Island. Observer O. Liguas , Hand

Highest tide observed staff reading 17.8

Lewest " " - 0.4

Mean Lower Lew water, staff 3.4 (by comparison with

Naos Island.

Officers M. L. Butten, G. C. Mattisen, J. A. Baniels H. T. Kelsh, Aids Geo. Olsen, W. O.

## Descriptive Report Sheet A. Panama Roads, Wire Drag Emamenatio Chief of Party N. H. Heck, Assistant

All area lying outside of the 45 feet curve was dragged to abject or more at mean lewer Lew water. This curve was found to extend further—to the northward than indicated on the existing chart. In fact the chart was found to be useless as a basis for wire drag work so soundings were made to govern the depths or later on were obtained from the Str. Patterson. Over the remaining area the drag depth was arranged so that a part of the drag should at all times be within two feet of the bottom, and this requirement was followed as closely as the unusual range of tide would per mit. In some cases where the surface was sleping a long drag was used and the two parts of the drag were set at different depths. While this does not give quite so definitely the actual depth—obtained it meets the requirement that it shall be proved that no pinnacles or shouls extend above the bottom. bIn considering the work and the depths it should constantly be borne in mind that these was extreme difficulty in getting the right depth of drag in shoul water with a great range of tide.

The area outside the Tabega Group of islands was found to be free from obstructions. This includes the deep water eastward of TaboguillaId. and the comparatively shoal water westward of Taboga. The former is the principal approach to the Panama canal, while the latter is obstructed as described below. The principal shoals were found in the vicinity of San Jose Rock. A small 31 ft. shoal was found about 1/2 mile North (distances are in statute miles, bearings true), a 40 ft. shoal lies 3/4 mile ENE from San Sose, SE 'ly are the various shoals with 14 to 32 feet already reported and published. A small 32 ft. shoal lies 2 1/2 miles ENE of San Jose Rock.

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Note that the northern limit from San Jose Rock to Melones Rock is a little north of the south edge of the Dumping ground used by the Comm ission. This was the reason that the work was not extended diarther to the northward.

A number of small rocky pinnasles lie between this limit and the Taboga Group. In fact there were more in this minimity than elsewhere.

A 38 ft. rock lies about 2 miles Se'ly from Tortolita Id. L. H. and a 41 ft. rock 2 1/2 miles S'ly. A small pinnacle with 29 ft. lies about one mile north of the northern poeint of Morro Id. The rock near the H. S. buoy and the 18 ft. rock in mid channel have already been reported.

A sheal lying off the western part of Tabega Id. was developed. This was rather a bank and the development by the Patterson and the wire drag work completely develops it. The depths are from 39 to 46 feet.

A 41 ft. pinnacle was found about 1 mile westerly from Vallodlid Rock.

A rocky pinnacle with 45 ft. was found 3/8 mile S'ly from southern point of Chame Id.

The channel eastward of the Tabega Group is free from obstructions to the entrance to the Canal and is safe for the largest vessels.

The channel between Tabega and Tabeguilla Ids. is safe for the greatest drafts. The rock in mid channel, already charted, is a serious danger and vessels should not pass eastward of this as an 18 ft. rock lies \( \frac{1}{4} \) mile eastward from this.it. In case of the development of Tabeguilla Id. the 22 ft. sheal lying about \( \frac{1}{4} \) mile s'ly of the most westerly Id. becomes of importance. The channels on both sides of the Farallon are safe and the east and north sides of Tabeguilla are beld except for an extensive sand bar on the northern side of Tabeguilla which has undeubtedly been fully developed from by the party of the Str. Patterson.

The channel passing about 1 mile SE'ly from Chame Point and about 1 mile MW'ly from Taboga Id. is obstructed by the pinnacles above described.

By using care in that part of the Channel a depth of 40 ft. can be brought in in the northern half of the dragged area and 35 ft. on the most direct course. The flat muddy bettem NW'ly from Chame Id. governs the depth that can be taken. There were no changes in the field or office methods except that the-work field work was done on a much larger scale with less available launches than before. The apparatus was found to be well adapted for work in any locality.

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Total miles 3 45
Angles 12,3 4 5
Seundings 64
Square miles.

## 3360

## HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 3367. @ 3360

Panama Bay, Canal Zone, by Asst. H. W. Rhodes in 1912.

## TIDES.

	Taboga ft.	Naos I. ft.
Mean low water springs, or plane of reference on staff	2.4	5.1
Lowest tide observed " "	-0.5	1.1
Highest " " " "	17.8	23.8
Mean range of tide	12.5	12.6

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The area withen the limits of the survey is well covered by the drag.

On plotting these drag sheets more care should be taken to make the foretime number draw and distinct.

If Simone